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Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20554

JUN 13 2005

Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

In the Matter of)
)
Amendment of Section 73.202(b))
Table of Allotments) MB Docket No. 05-112
FM Broadcast Stations) RM - 11185
(Fredericksburg, Texas))

To: Office of the Secretary
Attn: Assistant Chief, Audio Division
Media Bureau

SUPPLEMENT

1. On May 9, 2005, Capstar TX Limited Partnership, CCB Texas Licenses, L.P., Clear Channel Broadcasting Licenses, Inc., and Rawhide Radio, L.L.C. (together, "Joint Parties") filed a Counterproposal in the above-captioned proceeding. On May 24, 2005, Munbilla Broadcasting Properties, Ltd. ("Munbilla") alleged a defect in the Counterproposal. Specifically, Munbilla asserts that the Joint Parties' proposal to allot Channel 297A to Llano, Texas was short-spaced by three kilometers to a construction permit granted to Munbilla for Station KHLB(FM), and that the construction permit enjoys cut-off protection from the Joint Parties' proposal. See FCC File No. 20030902ADU.¹

I. The Joint Parties' Proposal Is Entitled to Protection from Munbilla's Construction Permit, Not the Other Way Around.

2. The Joint Parties disagree that this short spacing renders their Counterproposal defective. Rather, it is Munbilla's construction permit that is short-spaced. Munbilla knew about the Joint Parties' proposal for Channel 297A when it applied for its construction permit.

¹ The Joint Parties were aware of the Munbilla application and discussed it in their counterproposal, but described it as a pending application. In fact, it was granted on June 29, 2004.

Its application disclosed the short spacing. Under prior procedural rules, the application would have been dismissed as defective because it was short spaced to a pending and cut-off proposal. However, Munbilla requested processing under the Commission's recently announced *Auburn, Alabama* policy. See *Auburn Alabama, et al.*, 18 FCC Rcd 10333 (2003). Under that policy, an applicant or rule making proponent may rely on an action in a separate proceeding that is effective but not yet final. Such an application or rule making proposal may even be granted, but the grant is subject to being rescinded if the action upon which it relied is ultimately reversed. This is what Munbilla did. It acknowledged that its application was short spaced to the Joint Parties' proposal, and it accepted the risk that its construction permit could be rescinded if the proposal were granted. Its construction permit is explicitly conditioned on the outcome of the proposal.

3. Munbilla argues that the Joint Parties' counterproposal in Docket 05-112 is a "new" proposal. According to Munbilla, while it may be required to protect the Joint Parties' proposal in Docket 00-148, it has no such obligation with respect to the Joint Parties' proposal in Docket 05-112. However, the situation is not so simple. Substantively, the Joint Parties' counterproposal in Docket 05-112 is the *same* counterproposal as their counterproposal in Docket 00-148. And procedurally, this is a case of first impression. It has come about as a consequence of the Commission's expansive interpretation of the *Auburn, Alabama* policy.

4. In *Auburn, Alabama*, the Commission had initially dismissed two counterproposals because they were conditioned on the outcome of an allotment change that had been granted but was not yet final because it had been the subject of several petitions for reconsideration. However, on reconsideration, the Commission reversed the initial dismissal and granted the two counterproposals. The Commission created a new policy to permit a rule

making proposal or application to be processed and granted upon an effective but non-final grant of an amendment to the Table of Allotments, contingent on the final outcome of the rule making proceeding. *See Auburn, Alabama*, 18 FCC Rcd 10333 at ¶ 23.

5. This case is different. In this case, there has been no effective but non-final grant of an amendment to the Table of Allotments. Instead, there has been a *dismissal* of a rule making proposal, *i.e.*, the Joint Parties' counterproposal in MM Docket 00-148. The Joint Parties promptly appealed that dismissal, preventing the action from becoming final. Their petition for reconsideration was denied, but a timely application for review remains pending. The application for review sets forth valid grounds for the reversal of the Commission's action in Docket 00-148 and grant of the Joint Parties' counterproposal in that proceeding. In particular, the Joint Parties have demonstrated that the counterproposal was complete, free from defects, and consistent with all FCC rules in effect at the time it was filed.

6. Munbilla's application was accepted and granted contingent on the finality of the dismissal in Docket 00-148. This is not the same as the actions granting applications contingent on the finality of the amendments made in a rule making proceeding which were permitted in *Auburn, Alabama*. Here, there is no implementing application for the Joint Parties to file. What the Joint Parties can do, and have done, is remind the Commission of the pendency of the appeal in Docket 00-148 whenever a proceeding is commenced that would conflict with their counterproposal in that proceeding. The Commission has heeded this reminder in other cases. For example, it dismissed petitions for rule making for Benjamin, Texas and Mason, Texas that had been erroneously accepted and docketed. *See Benjamin and Mason, Texas*, 19 FCC Rcd 470 (2004). It took similar actions in *Tilden, Texas*, 19 FCC Rcd 9112 (2004); *Goldthwaite, Texas*, 19 FCC Rcd 4810 (2004); and *Shiner, Texas*, 19 FCC Rcd 4327 (2004).

7. The Joint Parties should not have to remind the Commission of their pending proposal in Docket 00-148. But the Commission continues to accept and docket new conflicting proceedings, as it has done in this proceeding. It continues to accept and grant conflicting applications, as it has done in the case of Munbilla's construction permit. As a result, the Joint Parties have no choice. In particular, they had no choice but to refile their counterproposal in this proceeding, because the Commission had accepted for comment in this proceeding a petition for rule making that was contingent on the outcome of Docket 00-148. The proper action in such a case is to consider the new petition (*i.e.*, the Fredericksburg petition) as a counterproposal to the pending proceeding. *See Benjamin and Mason, Texas*, 19 FCC Rcd 470 (2004). The refiling of the Joint Parties' counterproposal has this effect.²

8. In claiming that it has cut-off protection from the Joint Parties' counterproposal in this proceeding, Munbilla is, in effect, attempting to remove the contingency from its contingent construction permit. It is attempting to step in line in front of the Joint Parties, who were clearly in line first. Munbilla gains no support from precedent, because this situation is unprecedented. The Commission did not anticipate this situation when it announced its *Auburn, Alabama* policy, because that case applies only to changes to the Table of Allotments that are effective but not final. It can – and should – hold that Munbilla is not entitled to cut-off protection from the Joint Parties' counterproposal in Docket 00-148 or any refiling of the same counterproposal.

II. The Conflict Between the Joint Parties' Counterproposal and Munbilla's Construction Permit Can Be Eliminated by a Minor Change in Transmitter Site.

9. Nevertheless, the Joint Parties have a way in which the Munbilla construction permit can be protected by making a small modification to their counterproposal. Specifically,

² Moreover, contrary to Munbilla's assertion that the refiling is defective because it is duplicative, the Joint Parties are merely exercising the same right that Munbilla and others have exercised: the right to file a rule making

Channel 297A can be allotted to Llano, Texas at modified reference coordinates and provide clear spacing to all authorized and applied-for facilities. In all other respects, the counterproposal remains the same. The new reference coordinates for the Llano allotment are 30-47-03 North Latitude, 98-38-01 West Longitude. See attached channel spacing study. From the modified coordinates, the station will place a 70 dBu contour over 100% of the community of Llano. See attached contour map.

10. A transmitter site may potentially be modified at any time during the consideration of a rule making proceeding. Indeed, the Commission's preference is to modify the reference coordinates specified in a rule making proposal in order to protect a pending application or to resolve a conflict between the rule making proposal and an application. See *Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, et al.*, 13 FCC Rcd 13458 at ¶ 8 (1998); *Conflicts Between Applications and Petitions for Rulemaking to Amend the FM Table of Allotments*, 8 FCC Rcd 4743 at n.12 (1993). Therefore, the Commission may modify the transmitter site the Joint Parties proposed for Channel 297A at Llano in order to resolve the conflict with the Munbilla construction permit.

11. This supplement is accompanied by a separate motion for its acceptance. See 47 C.F.R. § 1.415(d).


proposal contingent on the outcome of MM Docket 00-148 pursuant to the Commission's *Auburn, Alabama* policy.

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, the Commission should consider the Joint Parties' counterproposal in this proceeding with modified coordinates as set forth herein.

Respectfully submitted,

RAWHIDE RADIO, LLC

By:

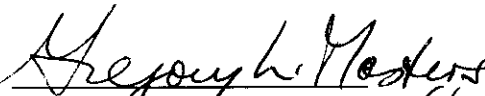

Mark N. Lipp
J. Thomas Nolan
Vinson & Elkins, LLP
1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 639-6500

Its Counsel

June 13, 2005

CLEAR CHANNEL BROADCASTING
LICENSES, INC.
CCB TEXAS LICENSES, L.P.
CAPSTAR TX LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

By:


Gregory L. Masters (by MNL)
Wiley Rein & Fielding LLP
1776 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 719-7370

Their Counsel

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Patricia Gibson, an executive legal secretary in the law firm of Vinson & Elkins, L.L.P., do hereby certify that I have on this 13th day of June, 2005, caused to be mailed by first class mail, postage prepaid, copies of the foregoing "**Supplement**" to the following:

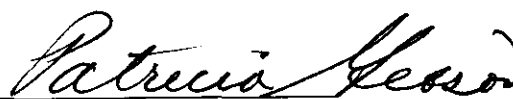
* Ms. Sharon P. McDonald
Media Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW. Room 2-C221
Washington, D.C. 20554

Katherine Pyeatt
6655 Aintree Circle
Dallas, Texas 75214
(Petitioner)

Gene A. Bechtel
Law Office of Gene Bechtel
1050 17th Street, N.W., Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20036

Radioactive, LLC
1717 Dixie Highway
Suite 650
Ft. Wright, Kentucky 41011
(Permittee at Ingram, Texas)

John J. McVeigh, Esq.
1201 Blue Paper Trail
Columbia, Maryland 21044-2787
(Counsel to Munbilla Broadcasting Properties, Ltd.)


Patricia Gibson

*Hand Delivered